

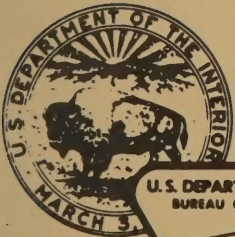


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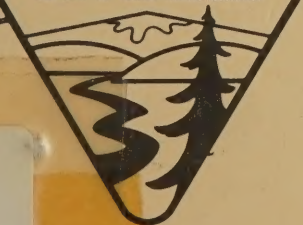
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS

1982



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IN

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- 1982 -

Compiled By
Public Affairs Staff
Bureau of Land Management
Santa Fe, New Mexico

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INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, is the agency charged with the protection and management of the public lands and public mineral resources.

The headquarters for the tri-state area of New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma, is the New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe. Mr. Charles W. (Bill) Luscher, State Director, is the principal line officer of the Bureau for the tri-state area and reports to the Director in Washington, D.C.

In New Mexico, BLM manages about 13 million surface acres and some 25 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate. The day-to-day management and administration of the public land and resources is divided among four districts. The district offices are located in Albuquerque, Socorro, Las Cruces and Roswell. Each district is headed by a District Manager.

Management responsibilities in Oklahoma encompass approximately 7,000 surface and 500,000 sub-surface acres. A project office was established in January 1977 for the express purpose of leasing the federal coal mineral estate in southeast Oklahoma which was reconveyed to the United States Government by the Choctaw-Chicksaw Indian Nations in 1950. The office is now an Area Office reporting to the Albuquerque District Manager.

The federally acquired mineral interest in Texas is also a responsibility of the BLM, and a Wild Horse/Burro Distribution Center is located at Valley Mills, Texas as part of the Bureau's Adopt-A-Horse Program.

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HISTORY OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management stems from the General Land Office, established in 1812 in the Treasury Department. In 1849 the Department of the Interior was created to handle domestic affairs and the Land Office was transferred to this department.

During the nineteenth century the policy for the public lands was generally one of disposal. Large grants of public land were made to the states as they entered the Union to finance the fledgling school systems; to the railroads as an incentive to build railroads west; and to veterans as a bounty for service in America's wars. Settlers were encouraged to develop land under the various Homestead Acts. Late in the nineteenth century parcels of public land were set aside by Congress for national parks, national forests, and Indian reservations. During this period the remaining public land, or public domain as it was called, was without any form of management or protection.

In 1934, following the "dust bowl era," Congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act and established the Grazing Service within the Department of the Interior. The Grazing Service was responsible for the management of grazing on the public domain. The General Land Office remained as the agency managing the land disposal and mineral laws. In 1946, the General Land Office and the Grazing Service were combined to form the Bureau of Land Management with total management responsibility for the public lands.

From 1946 until 1964, the Bureau's primary job was custodial management of the public lands which consisted of about 174 million acres within the continental United States and 275 million acres in Alaska. In 1964, the Classification and Multiple Use Act passed by Congress and the recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission established new policy for the management of public land. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act signed into law on October 21, 1976, reaffirmed this policy and provided a congressional mandate for the retention of these lands and resources by the federal government and for their management based on the concepts of multiple-use and sustained yield.

In 1980, Congress passed a bill establishing various National Parks, Forests and Refuges in Alaska, thus reducing the acreage of land managed by BLM from 449 million acres to 341 million acres. BLM remains today the largest land management agency in the free world with annual receipts exceeding \$5 billion nationally.

MAJOR LEGISLATION AFFECTING
THE
MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS

GENERAL MINING LAW - 1872

Provides for access to and location of claims for specific "hardrock" minerals on the public lands, including U. S. Forest lands. Allows for exploration, development and patenting of claims under prescribed conditions.

MINERAL LEASING ACT - 1920

Provides for leasing of oil, gas, sulphur, coal, potash, sodium, phosphate and oil shale on public lands, including U.S. Forest lands and land where the surface may be patented but the federal government retained the minerals. Allows both competitive and noncompetitive leasing procedures.

GEOTHERMAL STEAM ACT - 1970

Provides for both competitive and non-competitive leasing of geothermal energy sources on public lands, including U. S. Forest lands and lands where the surface is patented but the government retained the minerals.

ACQUIRED LANDS MINERAL LEASING ACT - 1947

Provides for mineral leasing on lands acquired by the federal government, such as military reservations, Bankhead-Jones Act lands, etc.

TAYLOR GRAZING ACT - 1934

Provides for a tenured system of permits or leases to individuals to graze livestock on the public lands within specified conditions and carrying capacities. Also allows for range improvements such as fences, wells, etc.

MATERIALS DISPOSAL ACT - 1947

Allows for the sale both competitively and noncompetitively of "common materials" such as sand, gravel, cinders, building stone, etc. Provides for free use by certain non-profit entities such as counties, states, etc.

RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT - 1926

Provides for the disposal of public lands through sale or lease to certain non-profit entities for the location of recreational or public purposes facilities. Examples are state parks, county sanitary landfills, boy scout camps and public hearings.

WILD, FREE ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO PROTECTION ACT - 1971

Provides for the protection and management of wild horses and burros on the public lands, including U. S. Forest lands (but not National Parks or Monuments). Establishes procedures whereby surplus animals could be given to individuals who apply and meet certain other criteria.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT - 1969

Requires the preparation of an environmental assessment or statement to analyze the effects to the environment of any major federal action. Current statements on livestock grazing are being done under the requirements of this act.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ACT - 1968

Recognized segments of specific rivers to be managed to preserve and protect the wild and scenic qualities. Provision is made to add additional rivers. The 48 miles of the Rio Grande from the Colorado stateline south, and the lower four miles of the Red River are the only such rivers managed by the BLM in New Mexico.

CLASSIFICATION AND MULTIPLE USE ACT - 1964

Provided for a system of classification for all of the public lands into categories for management and/or disposal. This Act has expired, however, the classifications made remain in effect.

SIKES ACT - 1974

Provides federal cost sharing to the states for certain improvements to wildlife habitat on the public lands. Includes U. S. Forest lands.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT - 1970

Allow for collection of fees for certain designated federal recreation sites with the money collected used to purchase additional recreational areas or for major improvements to existing sites, on cost sharing with non-federal agencies.

WILDERNESS ACT - 1964

Establishes a wilderness preservation system and set requirements for future management of these areas, to protect wilderness values. Applies to most federal land managing agencies, although the BLM was not included until 1976.

ANTIQUITIES ACT - 1906

Prohibits removal or destruction of antiquities from public lands.

RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT - 1973

Establishes a listing of and procedures for protecting specific rare and/or endangered species of plants, fishes, animals and birds.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT - 1966

Establishes a system for identifying, protecting and managing certain historic sites, buildings, etc.

FEDERAL COAL LEASING AMENDMENTS ACT - 1976

Establishes procedures for leasing federal coal which incorporates competitive leasing, land use planning, diligent development, revenue sharing, surface reclamation and other environmental safeguards.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ACT - 1968

Requires that all levels of government, as well as different federal agencies, coordinate their varied programs with one another. Often results in memoranda of understanding, cooperative agreements or other documentation of how these efforts will be carried out.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT - 1974

Requires specific steps be taken to recognize and protect archaeological cultural and historic sites on public lands.

PUBLIC RANGELANDS IMPROVEMENT ACT - 1978

Provides for appropriations for range improvements to the public lands.

SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT - 1977

Regulates surface mining. Established the Office of Surface Mining within the Department of the Interior. Provides for surface owner consent prior to mining where privately owned surface overlies federal coal.

IN-LIEU OF TAXES ACT - 1976

Provides for direct payment of counties in lieu of property taxes lost because of federal ownership of specific lands.

FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT - 1976

Provides for retention of most public land by the federal government and requires that the concepts of multiple use and sustained yield be applied to the management of these lands.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION ACT - 1979

Strengthens the basic concepts of the 1906 Antiquities Act by prohibiting removal, destruction or desecration of antiquities on public lands. Provides for penalties for violations.

COLOR-OF-TITLE ACTS 1928 and 1932

Provides for granting title to public land occupied and improved by private citizens inadvertently for a period of 20 years or longer. Establishes procedures for qualification and for payment of some fees for land transferred to private ownership.

Additionally, there are these Acts which have some impact on public lands management:

- Clean Water Act - 1977
- Soil & Water Conservation Act - 1977
- Safe Drinking Water Act - 1977
- National Trails System Act - 1972
- Federal Advisory Committee Act - 1972
- Federal Airport Act - 1946
- Mining Claim Occupancy Act - 1955
- Chacoan Culture Preservation Act - 1980
- Color-of-Title Amendments Act - 1980

BLM OFFICES IN NEW MEXICO

New Mexico State Office
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Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

State Director:

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Associate State Director

Larry L. Woodard
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Taos, New Mexico 87571

Area Manager:

Richard C. Niemeyer
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Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102

Area Manager:

Homer G. Meyer
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Roswell, New Mexico 88201

District Manager:

John Gregg
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Roswell Resource Area
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P.O. Box 1397

Roswell, New Mexico 88201

Area Manager:

Phillip D. Moreland
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Carlsbad Resource Area
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114 S. Halaguena

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Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220

Area Manager:

G. Ben Koski
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Las Cruces District Office
317 North Main
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Las Cruces, New Mexico 88004
District Manager:
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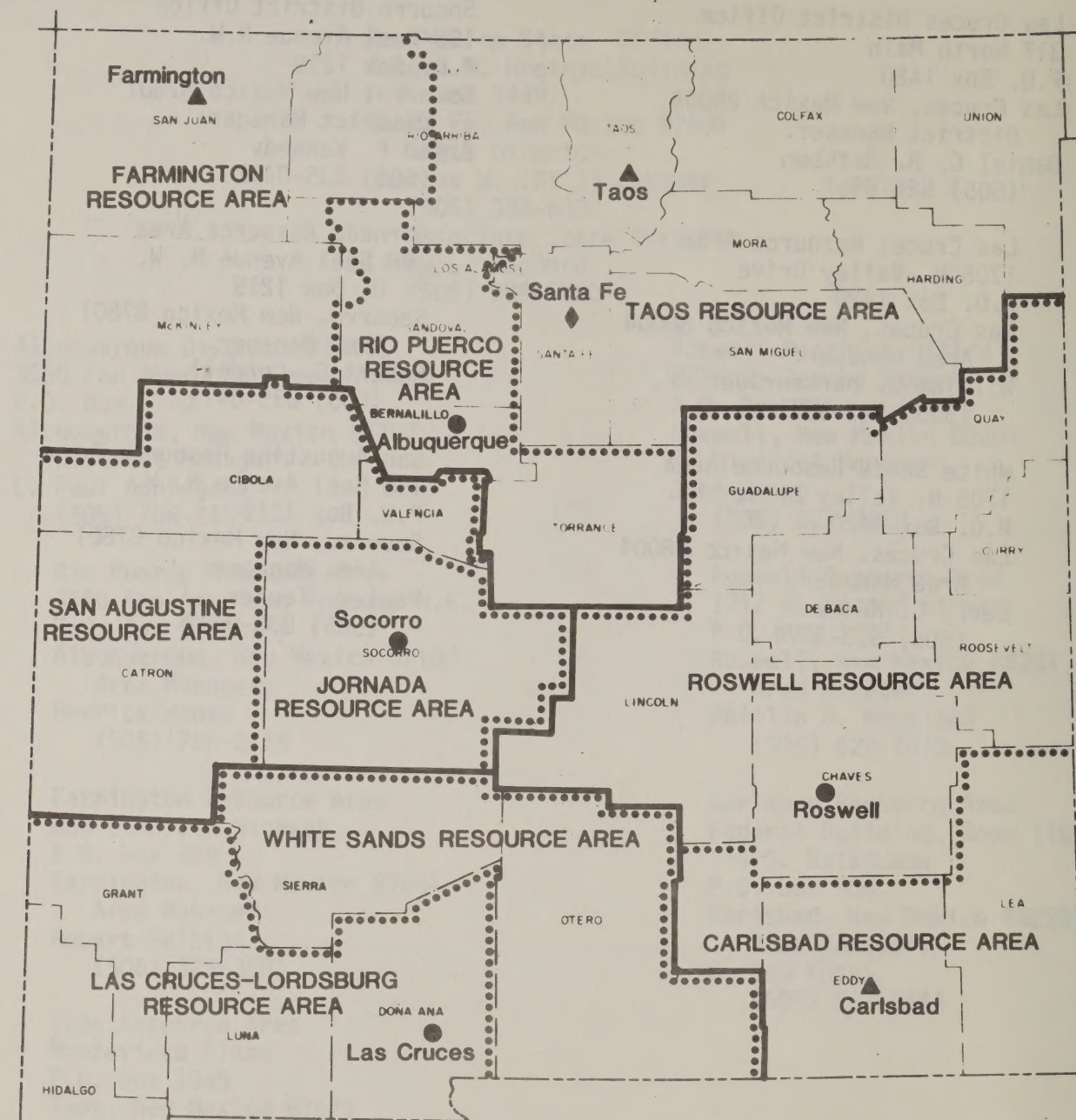
Las Cruces Resource Area
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Las Cruces, New Mexico 88004
Area Manager:
William J. Harkenrider Jr.
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White Sands Resource Area
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Area Manager:
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San Augustine Resource Area
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Area Manager:
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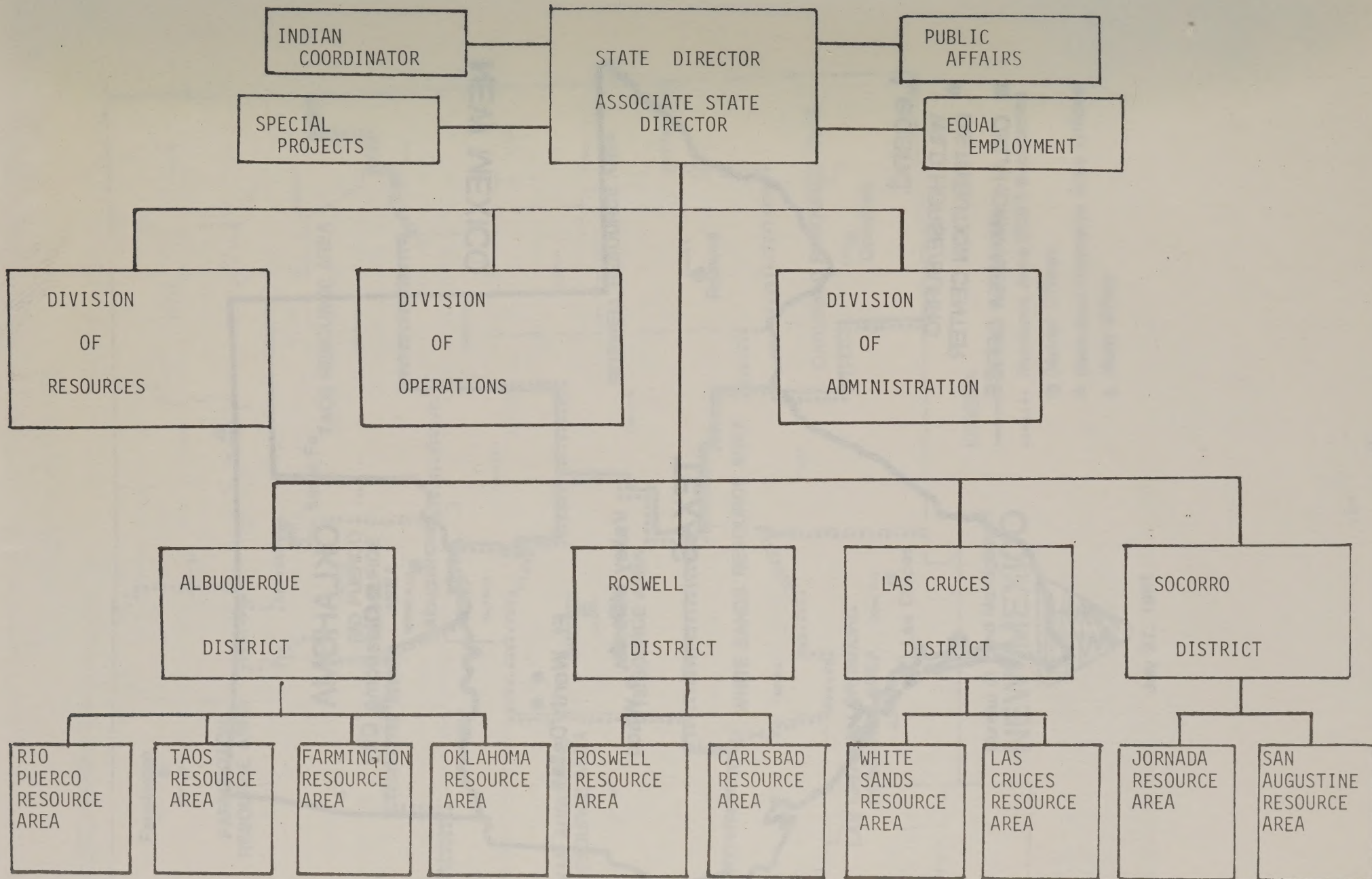


July 27, 1981

LEGEND:

- District Boundaries
- Resource Area (RMP) Boundaries
- District Offices
- ▲ Detached Resource Area Offices
- ◆ State Office





ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

The Albuquerque District administers 2.6 million acres of public land which includes San Juan, Rio Arriba, Taos, Colfax, Union, McKinley, Mora, Sandoval, Los Alamos, Harding, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Bernalillo and Tarrant counties. The district also has responsibility for public lands in Oklahoma and approximately six million acres subsurface federal mineral resources.

Significant deposits of coal, oil and gas, uranium and various other minerals are found in the district. Management of these minerals has greatly accelerated as the result of the energy situation. Increased efforts within the district include the preparation of a regional coal environmental statement (Star Lake-Bisti) covering 4,768,461 acres in northwestern New Mexico and establishment of an area office in Oklahoma City for land use planning and environmental assessments covering federal coal reserves in Oklahoma. In anticipation of federal coal development in the Chaco region, the Albuquerque District has prepared a Bisti Multiple Resource Program, and has initiated on-the-ground management in a 700,000-acre area known as the Bisti Critical Management Area.

In 1978 the Albuquerque District completed the first grazing environmental statement in New Mexico for the Rio Puerco Resource Area. Grazing decisions have been issued to implement the proposed action recommended in the statement. The San Juan grazing environmental statement was completed in 1980. The Chaco Planning Unit received a Management Framework Plan Update for coal, laying the groundwork for Coal Activity Planning and a Regional Coal Leasing Environmental Impact Statement prior to projected competitive leasing in September 1983.

The district is involved in several land exchanges and a major effort is being initiated to resolve unauthorized occupancies in the Rio Grande Valley area which runs through the district.

Recreation resources in the district include the Rio Grande Wild River and Recreation Area, Santa Cruz Lake and Angel Peak. Other resources include cultural and paleontological values. The district completed in 1980 an interim management plan for the Chacoan Outliers on federal land related to the Chaco Culture National Historic Park.

The demand for firewood in the district has experienced a great upsurge in recent years, requiring a more intensive management of the woodlands on 100,000 acres.

Habitat for a wide range of wildlife, including deer, elk, antelope, turkey, barbery sheep and small birds and mammals can be found in the district.

Construction and maintenance activities have averaged in excess of \$500,000 annually in recent years. Major projects have involved range improvements and roads and trails. Range improvements in the Rio Puerco Resource Area to implement the grazing environmental impact statement have been accelerated after years of litigation.

ROSWELL DISTRICT

The Roswell District has a geographic area of over 20 million acres in southeastern New Mexico and administers more than 3.8 million acres of the area's land surface. In addition the district manages some 1.5 million acres of subsurface mineral rights in New Mexico and about 3.5 million acres of federal mineral rights in Texas.

Over 80 percent of the total estimated remaining reserves of oil and approximately 60 to 70 percent of the remaining reserves of natural gas in New Mexico are located in the Roswell District as are some 70 percent of the state's oil and gas fields.

Additionally this district manages some five percent of the oil and gas fields in Texas. These are located on federal lands and are estimated to contain approximately 10 percent of that state's reserves, although only a small part of that state's federal lands have been fully explored.

In southeastern New Mexico, the district's boundaries include Chaves, Curry, DeBaca, Eddy, Guadalupe, Lea, Lincoln, Roosevelt, and Quay Counties. Headquartered in Roswell, the district has a detached area office in Carlsbad and manages programs which include lands-realty, minerals, range, cultural resources, watershed, recreation, wildlife habitat, trespass, environmental protection, and fire control.

About 640 public land allotments in the Roswell District authorize the grazing of cattle, sheep, and horses. Most authorizations are yearlong (March 1 through February 28). Twenty-three allotment management plans (AMPs) are active in the district's two resource areas.

In 1982, the district will spend approximately \$642,000 for brush control projects and for the construction of water pipelines, fences, and other range improvements. Range studies will continue on 115 grazing allotments, as will 65 production studies on ranches west of the Pecos River during this fiscal year. As part of the watershed program, the Roswell District plans to construct the Box Canyon Erosion Control Project (at a cost of \$275,000) together with two smaller erosion control structures north of Carlsbad. An inventory of water use in the Pecos River Basin will be continued.

There are more than 8,000 oil and gas leases and over 19,000 producing wells in southeastern New Mexico. Approximately 8,000 of these wells are located on 3,075 producing oil and gas leases which utilize the federal public lands. More than 100 potassium leases utilize about 185,000 acres of public lands in the Carlsbad area. These companies produce about 85 percent of the potash produced in the United States. Saleable minerals also include caliche, gravel, sand, and building stone. Locatable minerals such as uranium, thorium, gold, silver, iron, and gypsum are also found in small quantities.

The Roswell District will process and approve approximately 1,000 oil and gas leases in 1982; approve about 750 applications for a permit to drill (APDs) for oil and gas; issue 500 contracts and permits for mineral materials such as caliche, sand, and gravel for roads and drill pads; and complete five lease renewals and five environmental assessments for potash mines. The office will also continue it's management of the Camp Swift coal lease on 6,800 acres of federal land near Austin, Texas.

The Roswell District is one of several BLM offices nationwide which are now responsible for managing their own adjudication function (the issuing of grants of rights-of-way). During 1982, this office expects to issue approximately 550-600 rights-of-way grants, at a saving of more than one-half of the time formerly required, placing these actions on a more cost-effective basis for both the federal government and the rights-of-way user.

Protection of cultural values, such as historical and archeological sites, is another district responsibility. About 2,000 such sites have been inventoried within the district and, in some places, there are as many as 15 sites per square mile.

In 1982, the District's Planning and Environmental Staff will publish the East Roswell Grazing Management Area's Rangeland Management Program Update Report, and will publish environmental assessments concerning federal oil and gas activity on the public lands in Texas and on wilderness areas in southeastern New Mexico. Environmental assessments on three wilderness areas will be in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and will concern Lonesome Ridge, Devil's Den Canyon, and McKittrick Canyon; and one will discuss the Mudgett's area and will be in cooperation with the National Park Service, adjacent to Carlsbad Caverns.

The other two will discuss the Carrizozo Lava Flow and the Little Black Peak. The district's planning staff will also initiate new land use planning documents for the Roswell Resource Area.

Wilderness program plans call for developing preliminary management recommendations and suitability assessments for all wilderness study areas (WSA's) within the district as part of a statewide effort. Four BLM administered WSA's are contiguous with lands that are administered by other federal agencies. Three of these WSA's are contiguous with a wilderness proposal in the Lincoln National Forest and will be studied cooperatively with the U.S. Forest Service. Another study area will be evaluated in coordination with the National Park Service at Carlsbad Caverns. Two remaining WSA's near Carrizozo will be studied solely by the BLM since no other federal agency lands are involved.

New Mexico State University is entering the last year of a four-year antelope habitat study with the final report being due in February 1983. This study began under a contract with the Bureau of Land Management in April 1979, and concerns the observation of the movement of livestock and antelope through different sizes and types of fence modifications, together with determining the size of an area necessary for a herd of antelope to grow and develop.

Eighteen caves were legally "closed" in 1980 to control vandalism, unauthorized entry, littering and the destruction of both formations and animal life. These caves can still be visited by the public, if they obtain the proper permits. However, the legal closure notice makes it possible to impose stiff criminal penalties for vandalism and other offenses. There are more than 300 known caves on public lands within the district. Approximately 220 recreation use permits are issued each year for public access to these caves.

About half of the public lands in this district are designated for off-road vehicle use. Although most of this area is open to use by recreational vehicles, most activity occurs in smaller areas that are intensively used.

In 1980, part of the largest active sand dune area in southeastern New Mexico was designated as the Mescalero Sands Outstanding Natural Area. This designation put into effect a land-use decision which was developed in 1976 with active participation by the public. It affects 6,293 acres of the "south dunes" area and sets the policy for future management to protect natural features such as plants and animals.

Highlights of the district's recreation programs in 1982, dependent on adequate funding, will be the initiation of studies in seven caves, and increase in patrols and surveillance for the protection of fragile cave resources. The Roswell District also plans to initiate a volunteer program to help manage cave resources.

LAS CRUCES DISTRICT

The Las Cruces District has the responsibility for administering 4.8 million acres of public land in southwestern New Mexico including Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Otero, and Dona Ana Counties. In addition, the district, in conjunction with the U. S. Army at Fort Bliss, jointly administer 515,000 acres of withdrawn military land on the McGregor Firing Range. Another 145,000 acres near New Mexico's western border is jointly administered with BLM's Arizona Safford District. The District is divided into two resource areas: Las Cruces/Lordsburg (west) and White Sands (east).

The Las Cruces District continues to actively pursue opportunities for transfer of public lands into private ownership to accommodate community expansion and growth in the Las Cruces area. Included in these activities are expansion of the Las Cruces Crawford Airport west of the City, a possible industrial park site near the airport, and City expansion to the east. In addition, the Las Cruces District is negotiating with the State of New Mexico to transfer land west of Las Cruces to be used as the site for a minimum security prison.

Dona Ana County and the Federal Aviation Administration are working with the BLM towards development of the Southern Dona Ana County Airport at Anapra. The proposed airport will provide relief service for the El Paso International Airport.

Geothermal activity is increasing in Dona Ana and Hidalgo Counties while interest and exploration for oil and gas is significantly on the rise in Luna and Hidalgo Counties. An Oil and Gas and Geothermal Environmental Assessment for the Las Cruces/Lordsburg Resource Area will be initiated to update leasing policy. In the Las Cruces/Lordsburg Resource Area, a Mineral Resource Inventory will also be completed in 1982.

The Southern Rio Grande Management Framework Plan (a land use plan) will be completed in 1982. The land use decision will be made public early in the year. Monitoring studies on rangeland will be utilized to insure accuracy of grazing capacities. These studies will primarily be conducted on high priority allotments. Monitoring will include collection of data on utilization, rainfall, and actual use. In addition, a close working relationship will be maintained with rangeland users to determine the course of action to be followed. Ecological condition and apparent trend inventories will be completed on 1.4 million acres of rangeland in the Las Cruces/Lordsburg Resource Area.

A recreation management plan for the Three Rivers Petroglyph Site and Picnic Area will be completed in 1982 in the White Sands Resource Area.

The McGregor Range deer hunt, coordinated by BLM, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, the U. S. Army at Fort Bliss, and the U. S. Forest Service was scheduled for two weekends in November. Special permits are issued by the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish.

Early in the year, the "Tarantula 100", an off-road vehicle event sponsored by the Prairie Dawg Motorcycle Club of Alamogordo, is planned to take place in the Jarilla Mountains south of Alamogordo.

Approximately 4.5 million acres in the Las Cruces District that were previously classified for special purposes were reinstated to the full operation of public land laws. This action became effective May 28, 1981.

A Habitat Management Plan (HMP) will be formulated on desert bighorn sheep in the Hatchet Mountains. An antelope HMP is to be completed on the Jornada in Dona Ana County. Implementation of the San Simon Cienega HMP will begin and developmental work on wildlife waters on McGregor Range will be initiated. Wildlife studies are continuing on the Florida and Big Hatchet Mountains. Integrated Habitat Inventory and Classification System (IHICS) wildlife inventories will be conducted in both resource areas.

The Las Cruces District is proceeding with studies of wilderness study areas (WSA's) identified in the final Wilderness Study Area decision released November 14, 1980. Information gathered in the wilderness studies will be used to formulate recommendations as to the suitability or non-suitability of each WSA for designation as wilderness. The recommendations will be analyzed in an environmental impact statement scheduled for Fiscal Year 1982. A joint wilderness study with the Safford BLM District and Coronado National Forest involving the Guadalupe Canyon Instant Study Area is scheduled for completion in 1982.

SOCORRO DISTRICT

The Socorro District manages 1.8 million surface and 3.5 million sub-surface acres on public land in Socorro, Valencia, Catron, and Cibola Counties.

The historic livestock and mining industries provide the economic basis for the area today. Livestock raising continues as an important industry as over 95 percent of the public land is grazed. The Socorro District manages 317 grazing allotments. Although the mining industry has not regained its peak of 100 years ago the potential for coal development on over 700,000 acres of public land and uranium and zinc mining exists. Most of the public land in the district has been leased for oil and gas development.

During FY 1982, \$210,000 of on-the-ground rangeland improvement funds will be used to construct fences, pipelines, cattleguards, wells, and storage tanks.

Work has begun on the West Socorro Range Management Program Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This EIS will analyze the impacts of a proposed range management program and several alternatives within an approximately 996,000-acre area of public land in Catron, Cibola, Socorro, and Valencia Counties known as the Divide Planning Area. The Draft EIS is scheduled to be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on May 7, 1982. Review comments will be addressed in a Final EIS which is scheduled to be filed with EPA on September 30, 1982.

Socorro, along with the Albuquerque District, is involved in a program to clear up unauthorized occupancies of scattered parcels of public land which affects about 1,000 families who are living on public land in the Rio Grande Valley from the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge north. Because there were no accurate surveys of the many small parcels of public land involved, BLM is in the process of identifying those tracts through a cadastral survey. There are also, in many cases, no written records of how individuals have come to live on the land. Issuing deeds to individuals may be done under the Color-of-Title Act, which in essence says that if a person has had peaceful possession of property, has made valuable improvements, has paid taxes for 20 years and has some deed or other documentation showing that the land was acquired in good faith, then a sale may be made at a minimal sum. Retention or disposal of unoccupied tracts will be determined through the planning system.

The Socorro District has developed two Wildlife Habitat Management Plans (HMPs). The Nogal HMP has been developed primarily to improve the habitat for pronghorn antelope; however, deer, waterfowl, fish and upland game birds would also benefit if the plan in its entirety is implemented. This will include vegetative manipulations and reseeding and permanent water developments. The Nogal HMP was approved on August 24, 1981, and has an implementation schedule which calls for a completion date of 1990.

El Malpais HMP which encompasses 299,000 acres of private, State, U.S. Forest Service and public land has been developed to improve and maintain the habitat for deer, antelope, turkey, and Abert squirrels. Endangered and threatened wildlife species which are known to occasionally use the area include the bald eagle in the winter and the peregrine falcon during migration. El Malpais HMP was approved on August 24, 1981, and the project should be completed by FY 1985.

One of the most interesting areas in the district is El Malpais Wilderness Study Area, a series of lava flows south of Grants, New Mexico. The area contains unusual features such as miles of subterranean lava tubes, ice caves, and symmetrical cinder cones, the result of some of the most recent volcanic activity in the United States. The area is rich in archaeological and historical resources and is important because of high site density. Archaic campsites, pithouses, large fortified pueblo ruins, great kivas, and marked trails across the lava are among the legacies left by prehistoric man. Old homestead cabins also abound in the area. The roadless portion of El Malpais is being studied for possible wilderness designation. A Draft EIS has been completed and a Final EIS will be completed and filed during FY 1982 which will include a suitable or unsuitable wilderness recommendation to the President.

West of Magdalena stretch the San Augustine Plains, the vast floor of a lake that dried up 12,000 years ago. The Plains are considered to be some of the state's best antelope, deer and raptor habitats. The National Science Foundation has recently completed the world's largest and most powerful radio telescope at the eastern end of the Plains. The Very Large Array (VLA), consisting of 27 dish antennas along the arms of a huge "Y", provides the effect of a single gigantic radio telescope. The project covers about 3,500 acres of which 840 acres are public land.

The Socorro District manages a 23-site, free-use campground near the town of Datil. The campground is located at the edge of the Magdalena Livestock Driveway, one of the historic livestock trails which were important in the settling of the West. The Driveway was used for about 85 years to provide access to the railhead in Magdalena. At its peak, over 170,000 cattle and sheep passed over the trail. A three mile hiking trail runs through pinyon-juniper woodlands offering spectacular views of the San Augustine Plains and surrounding mountains and opportunities for quiet and solitude. BLM has interpreted the history of the Driveway for visitors at several points along U. S. Highway 60.

The Socorro District has a most complex and varied cultural resources situation. Extensive and locally intensive human occupation in the District is known from the Paleo Indian period. The significance and importance of cultural resources to scientists and scholars was demonstrated by projects sponsored under permit and cooperative agreement with the University of Michigan, the University of New Mexico and Simon-Fraser University. Several special management areas have been established near Socorro which provide an opportunity for the general public to view and appreciate parts of the regional cultural heritage. These areas include the Arroyo del Tajo Pictographs and a Piro Indian community abandoned four centuries ago. Additional areas for environmental, historical and archaeological sightseeing are being planned in El Malpais area on the San Augustine Plains and at Fort Craig on the Rio Grande.

ISSUES

OF

CONCERN

1982

SUBJECT: Chacoan Culture Preservation

BACKGROUND: The U. S. Congress in December 1980 passed a bill allowing for the expansion of the Chaco Canyon National Monument and redesignating it as a National Park.

PRESENT STATUS: Protective fencing, stabilization, and regular patrol of selected sites will continue in this fiscal year. The BLM will join the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Forest Service, and other concerned agencies in preparation of a Joint Management Plan which will address the long-term protection and management of the Chacoan outliers.

A special study of the Chacoan roads is also being carried out. This study is intended to increase the level of understanding of these complex pre-historic sites and features, so that effective management strategies can be developed. The BLM will coordinate the protection of these cultural resource properties with the development of energy resources through careful studies and consideration in its environmental assessment program.

OUTLOOK: The new legislation has placed emphasis on inter-agency management and the BLM has taken steps to develop an effective program in conjunction with the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the State of New Mexico.

SUBJECT: Big Hatchet Mountains Wildlife Management Area

BACKGROUND: Desert bighorn sheep are a featured native species in the Big Hatchet Wildlife Management Area. During the early 1950's, there were 125-150 sheep occupying the mountain. However, by 1960 the sheep population had dropped to an estimated 25 animals. It remained at that level into the 1970's. In 1976, cooperative BLM/New Mexico Department of Game and Fish studies were begun on the Big Hatchet bighorn population. The first two years of study were conducted by graduate students from New Mexico State University using radiotelemetry. It was determined that the population was stable at about 15 animals. Lamb production was good, but survival poor. The sheep were not using the better habitat available on the mountain, while lambs were being lost on moves across a flat area used in crossing to mineral licks.

Concurrent with the Big Hatchet studies, the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, in cooperation with BLM and others, was conducting a study of all historic desert bighorn sheep habitats in New Mexico with a goal of reintroduction. Partly because of extremely low population levels of the sheep in the Big Hatchets, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish made a decision that the first reintroduction would be in the Big Hatchets. Eleven sheep were placed in a nylon net paddock on Big Hatchet Mountain on January 11, 1979. One ram was released outside the paddock. On May 29, 1979, 14 sheep were released from the paddock. During 1981, there were an estimated 30 sheep on the mountain before lambing.

PRESENT STATUS: There is no natural water in the wildlife area. Water for wildlife is either from very temporary rainpools or man-made structures. Because available big game water catchments were in extremely poor condition, all needed repairs were made by the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish under BLM contract during 1981

OUTLOOK: With the population increasing and water available, chances for survival of a desert bighorn sheep population in the Big Hatchet Mountain Wildlife Management Area appears improved, although additional monitoring and analysis will be necessary before conclusive results are available.

SUBJECT: Fuelwood Program Management

BACKGROUND: The minor forest products, mostly firewood, which came from pinyon-juniper stands, are the major forestry problem for the New Mexico BLM forestry program at this time. The demand for the product is accelerating by both commercial and individual home owner permit requests. As energy costs increase, this low cost alternative for heating becomes more popular as a supplement to other energy sources.

PRESENT STATUS: Cut backs on U. S. Forest Service pinyon-juniper lands are increasing pressures on BLM stands. Because of trespass and lack of intensive management an overcut is occurring on public lands. None of the BLM woodlands are under any form of intensive management. The BLM has limited enforcement authority for firewood trespass and does not have on-site management at this time.

The estimated allowable cut for BLM woodlands (pinyon-juniper) is 14,000 cords of fuelwood yearly. The permitted use, when combined with trespass use, is estimated to be exceeding allowable cut at the current time.

OUTLOOK: The BLM and USFS have established a joint effort of appropriate representatives from each agency to address problems of the fuelwood program. As the task force progresses, the New Mexico State Forester, for state and/or private lands and the Soil Conservation Service, for private lands will be asked to participate.

Issues being addressed are:

1. Whether to charge for permits and if so, how much?
2. Permit procedures.
3. Fire problems or other requirements.
4. Signing and identification of use areas.
5. Use of the news media.
6. Surveillance and enforcement of regulations.

If all of the issues can be resolved to the satisfaction of the agencies, the result should be mutually beneficial to the agencies, the public and the welfare of the woodland resource.

SUBJECT: Rio Grande River Management and Ute Mountain Exchange

BACKGROUND: The Rio Grande from the Colorado line south to Taos Junction, and the lower four miles of the Red River were declared wild and scenic rivers in 1969. Since then, we have seen a great increase in recreational use of these areas. In 1979, the average use of this segment of the river was 35 persons per day during the rafting season, May to July. In 1980, this jumped to 55 persons per day with a one day record of 240 persons on the river.

Because of increasing use trends and the fragile environment of the river, the BLM began issuing permits to commercial outfitters in 1980. In 1981 a river management plan was developed with public input that set the maximum number of commercial permits available at 17. The determination was also made that float boating use would be evenly allocated (50 percent private and 50 percent commercial).

Private use on the river is not limited, although free permits are required. Issuance of these permits enables the BLM to inspect equipment for safety and to provide the very latest river information about currents and water levels as well as assisting in selecting camp sites which are now crowded.

PRESENT STATUS: Because of limited water flow in 1981, 17 commercial permits were issued but no use took place and only about 200 visitor days of private use were experienced. Float boating activity shifted to the Chama where 12 outfitters received commercial permits and about 1,600 visitor days of private use were permitted under a Cooperative Agreement between the BLM and USFS.

In 1980 a scenic easement was acquired from Public Service Company of New Mexico on 4 miles of private land along the east side of the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River. The easement will preclude any development or surface disturbance within one-quarter mile of the river. An exchange was also undertaken to acquire another 17,000 acres in the vicinity, including Ute Mountain, as an addition to the wild river management area. In the exchange, BLM would patent lands of equal value in San Juan County for a proposed generating station and townsite. The final decision on the exchange has been deferred as BLM officials analyze a series of issues involving coal, Navajo selections, etc.

SUBJECT: Land Use Planning and Coal Leasing in Oklahoma

BACKGROUND: The land use planning for the Western Interior Coal Region in southeast Oklahoma has been completed. The Management Framework Plan was signed by the State Director on June 2, 1980. During the land use and activity planning it was determined that limited expressions of interest, small volumes of coal and expected adverse economic and social impacts would not justify the regional leasing approach. It was recommended that coal leasing in southeast Oklahoma be handled on a lease by application basis. This approach was endorsed by the Governor of Oklahoma and approved by the Department of the Interior. Accordingly, the Oklahoma Subregion of the Western Interior Coal Production Region was terminated and the Federal coal reserves in the six-county area of southeast Oklahoma declared open to lease by application. A notice to this affect was published in the Federal Register, Vol. 46, No. 157, pp. 41218-41219, August 14, 1981.

The expected benefits are: (1) a substantial savings in administrative costs to both the Federal government and the State of Oklahoma; (2) allow certain tracts to be leased on an earlier time frame than projected under the regional sale process; and (3) no additional social, economic or environmental impacts are anticipated as the result of this change.

PRESENT STATUS: One emergency coal lease sale was held in December 1981, covering 200 acres with an estimated 54,000 tons of recoverable reserves at an estimated value of \$2.9 million. There are seven Oklahoma competitive sales anticipated for FY 1982. Three Preference Right Lease Applications are scheduled for issuance in early 1982. Four applications for lease have been received under the lease-by-application program. These areas are scheduled for lease sale during 1982, covering 2,400 acres with an estimated 8.4 million tons of recoverable reserves worth approximately \$234 million.

OUTLOOK: The only problem encountered with coal leasing programs in Oklahoma has been in obtaining surface owner's consent. The majority of the surface in Oklahoma is private, with the coal deposits in Federal ownership. Before any consideration may be given for leasing, written consent from the surface owner is required allowing the lessee/operator the right to enter and commence mining operations. It has been our experience that most owners are reluctant to grant such consent.

SUBJECT: Wilderness Review

BACKGROUND: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 mandated a wilderness review for the BLM. The mandate was to:

1. Identify public lands with wilderness characteristics.
2. Study lands with wilderness characteristics to determine whether or not they are suitable for wilderness designation.
3. Make wilderness suitability recommendations through the Secretary of the Interior to the President.
4. Protect lands with wilderness characteristics from activities which might impair their suitability for designation as wilderness until they are formally dropped from further wilderness consideration.

The BLM had divided this wilderness review into three principle phases: Inventory, Study, and Reporting.

PRESENT STATUS: The BLM has completed the final phases of inventory. i.e., the identification of Wilderness Study Areas. Approximately 1,024,000 acres of WSA's were designated on November 15, 1980. The BLM in New Mexico is now into a two year process which will terminate with a final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and wilderness suitability recommendation to the Director. The process will be based upon three documents; the Wilderness Analysis Report, Environmental Assessment, and Environmental Impact Statement.

Wilderness Analysis Report - This process will rely heavily upon site specific analysis for each WSA, and will provide the data base for subsequent documents. These WAR's are where the wilderness study criteria are applied as described in the BLM's Wilderness Study Policy.

Environmental Assessments - The four district Environmental Assessments will summarize the environmental impacts and alternatives discussed in the WAR's. The only new analysis in the EA's will be social and economic impacts.

Environmental Impact Statement - The statewide Environmental Impact Statement will be a document which will summarize from the four final EA's the impacts and alternatives.

OUTLOOK: A two year schedule as follows:

- Wilderness Analysis Reports to be completed by October 15, 1982.
- Environmental Assessments to be completed by November 5, 1982.
- Environmental Impact Statement and wilderness suitability recommendation to the Director on October 1, 1983.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS BY COUNTY

<u>County</u>	<u>BLM District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
McKinley	Albuquerque	Ignacio Chavez	NM-010-20	23,928
Torrance	Albuquerque	Manzano	NM-010-92	845
Sandoval	Albuquerque	Ignacio Chavez	NM-010-20	8,320
	Albuquerque	Chamisa	NM-010-21	11,091
	Albuquerque	Cabezon	NM-010-22	7,235
	Albuquerque	Empedrado	NM-010-63	8,419
	Albuquerque	La Lena	NM-010-63A	9,359
	Albuquerque	Ojito	NM-010-24	11,200
				<u>55,624</u>
San Miguel	Albuquerque	Sabinosa	NM-010-55	15,760
Rio Arriba	Albuquerque	Navajo Peak	NM-010-59	7,760
	Albuquerque	San Antinio-West	NM-010-35	7,050
				<u>14,810</u>
San Juan	Albuquerque	Bisti	NM-010-057	3,520
	Albuquerque	Denazin	NM-010-004	19,000
	Albuquerque	Ah-she-sle-pah	NM-010-009	6,000
				<u>28,520</u>
Eddy	Roswell	Mudgetts	NM-060-819	2,728
	Roswell	Mudgetts	NM-060-819A	213
				<u>2,941</u>
Lincoln	Roswell	Little Black Peak	NM-060-109	15,570
	Roswell	Carrizozo Lava Flow	NM-060-110A	11,000
				<u>26,570</u>
Chaves	Roswell	Mathers Instant Study Area		360
Dona Ana	Las Cruces	West Potrillo Mountains	NM-030-052A	134,720
	Las Cruces	Mount Riley	NM-030-052C	7,400
	Las Cruces	Aden Lava Flow	NM-030-053	24,725
	Las Cruces	Robledo Mountains	NM-030-063	11,640
	Las Cruces	Las Uvas Mountains	NM-030-065	10,680
	Las Cruces	Organ Mountains	NM-030-074	7,200
				<u>196,365</u>
Grant	Las Cruces	Gila Box	NM-030-023	688
	Las Cruces	Blue Creek	NM-030-026	2,530
				<u>3,218</u>

<u>County</u>	<u>BLM District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Hidalgo	Las Cruces	Guadalupe Canyon		
		Instant Study Area		4,146
	Las Cruces	Cowboy Spring	NM-030-007	6,710
	Las Cruces	Gila Box	NM-030-023	7,292
	Las Cruces	Blue Creek	NM-030-026	11,054
	Las Cruces	Big Hatchet Mtns.	NM-030-035	65,950
	Las Cruces	Alamo Hueco Mtns.	NM-030-038	20,840
				<u>115,992</u>
Luna	Las Cruces	Cooke Range	NM-030-031	19,870
	Las Cruces	Cedar Mountains	NM-030-042	16,680
	Las Cruces	West Portrillo Mtns.	NM-030-052A	9,225
				<u>45,775</u>
Otero	Las Cruces	Brokoff Mountains	NM-030-112	28,600
	Las Cruces	Guadalupe Escarpment	NM-030-114	7,053
	Las Cruces	Culp Canyon	NM-030-152	10,937
				<u>46,590</u>
Sierra	Las Cruces	Jornada del Muerto	NM-020-055	3,659
Valencia	Socorro	El Malpais Instant		
		Study Area		115,000
	Socorro	Rimrock (Cebolla		
		Canyon)	NM-020-007	29,430
	Socorro	Sand Canyon	NM-020-008	8,320
	Socorro	Little Rimrock	NM-020-009	9,540
	Socorro	Pinon	NM-020-010	13,160
	Socorro	Petaca Pinta	NM-020-014	12,440
				<u>187,890</u>
Catron	Socorro	Mesita Blanca	NM-020-018	19,400
	Socorro	Eagle Peak	NM-020-035	43,520
	Socorro	Horse Mountain	NM-020-043	5,140
	Socorro	Continental Divide	NM-020-044	70,000
				<u>138,060</u>
Socorro	Socorro	Sierra Ladrones	NM-020-016	38,922
	Socorro	Veranito	NM-020-035	7,450
	Socorro	Las Canas	NM-020-038	11,000
	Socorro	Stallion	NM-020-040	22,000
	Socorro	Devil's Backbone	NM-020-047A	8,820
	Socorro	Devil's Reach	NM-020-047B	860
	Socorro	Jornada del Muerto	NM-020-055	25,260
				<u>114,312</u>

DEFERRED WILDERNESS STUDY AREA RECOMMENDATIONS BY COUNTY

Eddy	Roswell	Devil's Den	NM-060-145	320
	Roswell	McKittrick Canyon	NM-060-146	200
	Roswell	Lonesome Ridge	NM-060-801	2,443
				<u>2,963</u>

SUBJECT: Federal Coal Management-New Mexico

BACKGROUND: A new Federal coal leasing program was approved by the Secretary of the Interior July 19, 1979. This requires orderly development, extensive land use planning and environmental analysis. Federal coal will be made available in a manner that will balance the interests of the interests involved.

PRESENT STATUS: Until this intensive analysis is completed, the coal program in New Mexico will be limited to two leasing situations. The first is the disposition of the 26 preference right lease applications which have matured out of prospecting permits issued before the Secretary's moratorium of further leasing in 1971. These applications cover approximately 75,500 acres in the San Juan Basin. These applications will have to meet unsuitability criteria and show that economically producible reserves of coal are present on the intended leasehold. The final environmental analysis was completed September 1981. A decision has been made to defer processing the PRLA's until completion of the San Juan River Coal Regional EIS.

The second situation is emergency leasing to alleviate need or to prevent the bypassing of Federal coal reserves. We plan to hold one competitive sale under this provision in 1982.

OUTLOOK: The land use planning for the Chaco/San Juan has been completed. Regional environmental statements will be prepared which analyze both the site specific and intraregional cumulative impacts of the proposed leasing action. The statements will include analysis of mine plans, coal lease exchanges, regional leasing targets, proposed selection of tracts to be leased as well as other Federal coal management options. The document may be updated in two years in accordance with the updating of the national and regional production goals and leasing targets.

After the land use planning and environmental impact statement are completed, coal tracts will be offered for competitive leasing at Bureau motion. At a recent BLM and State Coal Team meeting, 800,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 tons of coal were suggested to be studied for sale in 1983. The first lease sale for New Mexico is planned for 1983. The current planning and leasing schedule is shown below:

CURRENT COAL-RELATED PLANNING, EIS AND LEASING
SCHEDULE FOR NEW MEXICO

Coal Region	County	Land-Use Planning To Be Done	Activity Planning & Regional Coal EIS to be Done	Possible Lease Sale
San Juan River	San Juan-McKinley			
	Sandoval	1980-1981	1981-1982	1983
Denver-Raton Mesa	Colfax	1984-1985	1986	1987
San Juan River	Valencia-Catron	1988-1989	1990	1991

SUBJECT: Water Rights

BACKGROUND: The Bureau's water rights program has received much emphasis during the past three years. BLM works closely with the State Engineer who is the focal point for water rights management. The Bureau's water rights are explained in the Interior Solicitor's Opinions of June 25, 1979 and September 11, 1981.

The BLM in New Mexico has been served in several general water rights adjudications. These include the Red River, Santa Fe River, San Juan River and Pecos River basins. All of these cases are still pending and final trial dates have not been set. The BLM, as a participant in these adjudications, has made claims to its current water uses like any other defendant, as required by the courts. BLM's claims include both Federal reserved water rights and nonreserved (state appropriative) water rights.

Early in 1980 the BLM initiated an inventory of its water uses and rights to implement the President's policy and other directives and to prepare for the adjudications. Priority has been placed on completing these inventories in areas of the State undergoing adjudication. Information from this inventory has immediate need since no up-to-date inventory of Federal water uses and rights is available.

PRESENT STATUS: The Bureau is continuing to inventory and quantify its water uses as rapidly as possible. It will continue its participation in water rights adjudications as required and is acquiring water rights to nonreserved waters according to the substantive and procedural provisions of State law.

A Federal water rights coordination committee was established under inter-agency agreement on June 29, 1981 to develop a coordinated and consistent approach as is possible for the inventory and quantification of water uses and for working with the states in water rights matters. The BLM is a member of this committee, along with the Forest Service, Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and the Corps of Engineers.

OUTLOOK: The Bureau will continue its water uses and rights inventory to identify and quantify water uses and to determine its status on water right filings. The inventory is expected to take another five or more years to complete. Involvement in adjudications will be as scheduled by the courts. Final trial dates have not been set.

SUBJECT: Grazing Environmental Statement Schedules and Procedures for the future.

BACKGROUND: The final judgement of the Federal Court of June 18, 1975, NRDC Et. Al. vs. Morton, instructed the Bureau of Land Management to prepare 212 environmental statements (ES's) on livestock grazing for approximately 171,801,000 acres of public land. A subsequent amended judgement reduced the total number of statements to 144 with a result that 15 statements are completed or planned in New Mexico on approximately 12,978,000 acres of public land.

PRESENT STATUS: As of September 30, 1981, six completed statements have been filed: the Rio Puerco, East Socorro, East Roswell, McGregor Range, San Juan and the Southern Rio Grande. The Divide statement is scheduled for completion in FY 1982.

The attached table lists the completed and planned ES's and includes information on acreages, number of allotments, number of operators and animal unit months (AUM's) furnished by public lands. The dimensions of intensive inventories prior to preparation of an ES have strained levels of funding and manpower ceilings. Future inventory funding is expected to be inadequate to support intensive inventory. Methods are proposed to record condition of the vegetative resource and monitor trend as the resource responds to livestock grazing.

An intensive range monitoring study program has been initiated in areas where grazing ES's have been completed. Studies associated with the monitoring program include actual use, utilization, climate, range condition and trend. These studies will be used in conjunction with other inventory data to determine, over a period of time, the proper stocking rates.

OUTLOOK: The schedule of future ES's could require significant manpower and funding levels. Proposed changes in both the planning process (Resource Management Plans-Management Framework Plan Amendments) and Rangeland Management Policy could substantially ease the workload of preparing ES's.

SCHEDULE FOR NEW MEXICO GRAZING ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS

YEAR	NAME OF ES	ACRES (000)		PRIVATE	NO. OF ALLOTMENT	OPERATORS	FEDERAL ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS
		PUBLIC	STATE				
1978	Rio Puerco	393	119 (1)		65	134	50,955 (3)
1979	East Socorro	839	811 (1)		121	102	104,678 (1)
1979	East Roswell	1,596	3,173 (1)		184	151	281,766
1980	McGregor	515			13 units	13	44,250 (4)
1980	San Juan	927	306 (1)		138	185	108,371 (5)
1981	Southern Rio Grande	2,113	671	579	295	297	200,033 (5)
1982	Divide	997	684	321	161	150	153,972 (5)
1984 (2)	Las Cruces/Lordsburg	1,608	1,186 (1)		265	265	239,188 (5)
1985 (2)	Roswell	1,170	1,255 (1)		275	250	239,553 (5)
1985 (2)	Taos	515	47	149	125	269	61,800 (5)
1986 (2)	Rio Puerco	98	10	76	95	95	10,200 (5)
1986	White Sands	905	895 (1)		116	116	146,431
1987 (2)	Carlsbad	1,014	387	751	177	183	215,843 (5)
1987 (2)	Jornada	120	125 (1)		11	11	27,912
1988 (2)	Farmington	540	211	500	125	245	87,530 (5)

(1) State and private areas are combined.

(2) Resource Management Areas. These areas contain much larger acreage of nonpublic lands than that listed, but the acreage listed would be as inventoried and described in the ES and includes all public lands. Parts of these areas have been previously covered by other ES statements and these acres are not included.

(3) The AUM figure is based on range survey completed prior to ES.

(4) AUM's figure is approximate and varies by year.

(5) The AUM figure is based on present preference figures.

SUBJECT: Rio Grande and Red River (Wild and Scenic Rivers)
Water Quality Study and Water Rights.

BACKGROUND: Forty-eight miles of the Rio Grande downstream from the Colorado state line and the lower four miles of the Red River were designated as one of the 'instant' components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. The Bureau of Land Management, as the managing agency of the Rio Grande and Red River segments, is directed to administer this component "in such a manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system." As one of the original wild and scenic rivers, there is little information available on the features that led to its designation, especially with regard to water quality. One of the major impacts to the Rio Grande-Red River is due to the mining and milling of molybdenum in the Red River drainage. In order to administer the Rio Grande and Red River segment for the protection and enhancement of its scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values (which are closely related to water quality), the Bureau of Land Management initiated a 5-year water quality monitoring program of these rivers in October 1978. This water quality study is being conducted in cooperation with the U. S. Geological Survey and in cooperation with the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division.

As a separate issue, a general adjudication of the water rights in the Red River stream system was initiated in 1974 (State of New Mexico, ex. rel. S.E. Reynolds, State Engineer, vs. MolyCorp, Inc., et. al., Civil No 9780). The report of the Special Master, filed in January 1976 with regard to this litigation, did not at that time recognize any claims of the United States for instream flows in the Red River. Therefore, the Special Master's report of 1976 was modified by court order in December 1978 to include the determination of whether the United States has a legally recognizable right to a minimum instream flow in the Red River by virtue of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968. From January 1979 to 1980 the BLM was involved in pretrial proceedings to quantify the instream flow needs in the lower Red River and to claim a Federal reserved water right to unappropriated waters that are necessary to protect and maintain the particular scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, geologic, historic, cultural, or other values that led to the Red River's designation as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The scenic, recreational and fish and wildlife values are the purposes for which the BLM will seek an instream flow. Since water quality is related to these values, instream flows for the protection of water quality are also included. The water quality monitoring study therefore indirectly relates to this water right litigation in progress and has provided valuable data for use in this case. This case, involving Federal reserved water rights based on the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, is the first such case in the Nation and important because of its precedential value.

PRESENT STATUS: The water quality study has been in continued operation since October 1978, consisting of eight stations on the Red River, four on the Rio Grande and one on Rio Hondo that are sampled approximately once a month. Adjustments in sampling stations and sample analysis will be necessary

in FY 1982 due to budget reductions. The current three years of data from the study will be analyzed for reliability early in FY 1982 in order to make these reductions. The Red River water right litigation has been postponed to allow BLM, MolyCorp Inc., and the State to conduct out-of-court negotiations. A new trial date has not been set.

OUTLOOK: The water quality study will be adjusted as needed consistent with final budget allocations. Reductions in the study may be necessary before the desired level of data reliability is achieved. The data will be used to establish base line water quality which will be useful in future reviews standards.

Although the Red River water rights litigation will most likely be settled in court, the BLM is confident that the designated portion of the Red River has a Federal reserved water right based on the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, to protect the scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife and other values of the river. The outcome of this case will have great significance nationally to the other components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

SUBJECT: Navajo-Hopi Resettlement Act

BACKGROUND: This 1974 Act authorized the Navajo Tribe to purchase 250,000 acres of public land in Arizona or New Mexico for compensation and the relocation of Navajos occupying lands awarded to the Hopi Tribe by court decision. In 1980, the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Amendments Act was passed, modifying acquisition to purchase 150,000 acres of private land by the Tribe and transfer in trust status of 250,000 acres under BLM jurisdiction of which 35,000 acres would be selected in New Mexico. An additional restriction requires that a border of any parcel transferred to the Navajos must be within 18 miles of the boundary of the present reservation. All actions associated with the implementation of the Act are excluded from provisions of the 1969 National Environmental Policy Act.

PRESENT STATUS: A BLM office has been established in Flagstaff to deal with land acquisition by the Navajos. The BLM in consultation with the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission are trying to identify 400,000 acres for acquisition consideration. Then too, the State of Arizona has authorized an exchange plan where up to 500,000 acres of State land can be made available for exchange to the BLM for other BLM properties that can be identified later.

In October 1981, the Navajos chose 35,000 acres of BLM land in the Chaco region of New Mexico currently under grazing permit to Paragon Resources. A description of the specific parcels will be forthcoming.

OUTLOOK: The aspects of this program that has the potential for causing severe impacts on New Mexico is the amount and location of public lands to be selected within the 18-mile strip around the reservation. There could be extreme socio-economic impacts on whatever area is selected and strong opposition can be expected from the communities involved. The Navajos have indicated that they may want to select an area with large coal deposits, a proposed electrical generating station and townsite, a number of existing mineral and coal preference right lease applications. The tribe may also ask for all the mineral rights and revenues, including those from existing oil, gas, and coal leases. These possibilities will of course, greatly affect the Navajo Tribe as well as others in New Mexico.

SUBJECT: Land for Community Expansion

BACKGROUND: The Secretary of the Interior has proposed that public land be made available under the various land laws for community expansion, industrial development and other public uses. Early in 1981 the Secretary invited the western governors to list land needed in their states. In New Mexico local governments responded with 19 requests for about 8,000 acres. These requests indicate needs for public land for airports, parks, industrial development, housing development, dumpsites and gravel pits.

An additional request has been made by the City of Albuquerque and the U.S. Forest Service to acquire 7,461 acres of the old Elena Gallegos Land Grant North of Albuquerque. This land is now owned by the Albuquerque Academy. If acquired by the government this would be added to the Cibola National Forest. The Academy would acquire other BLM managed public lands around the state which could be sold piece by piece to finance the Academy's activities. This would also provide private land for local expansion and development.

PRESENT STATUS: The BLM is processing the 19 requests from local government. The first land transfer under this program will be the transfer of 261.52 acres west of Las Cruces as the site for a proposed state prison. The Gallegos Exchange is on schedule. The Forest Service is completing an appraisal of the BLM lands which will be offered to the Academy. This will be complete this Spring.

OUTLOOK: The program is progressing and additional land transfers are anticipated during 1982.

In October of 1976, Congress passed Public Law 94-565, commonly referred to as the "Payment in Lieu of Taxes Act". This Act provides for payments to local units of government containing certain Federally-owned lands. These payments are designed to supplement other Federal land revenue sharing payments local governments may be receiving. Payments received under the Act may be used by the recipients for any governmental purpose.

The following pages show the federal agency acreage by county which was used in Fiscal Year 1981.

In New Mexico, Cibola County was not included because the county came into existence in June 1981. Cibola County will receive their first payment in September 1982 for land within the County as of September 30, 1981.

In the tri-state area of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, the Bureau of Land Management has jurisdiction of more than 12.8 million surface acres and 26 million acres of mineral estate.

Abbreviations used in the following charts:

BLM = Bureau of Land Management FS = Forest Service BR = Bureau of Reclamation
NPS = National Park Service CofE = Corps of Engineers
F&W = Fish and Wildlife Service

NM

NEW MEXICO

LOCAL UNIT OF GOVERNMENT	BLM	FS	ENTITLEMENT BR	LAND ACREAGE NPS	ARMY	C OF E	F & W	TOTAL
BERNALILLO COUNT	16,009	73,828	0	0	0	0	0	89,837
CATRON COUNTY	593,742	2,149,492	0	533	0	0	0	2,743,767
CHAVES COUNTY	1,175,938	40,332	0	0	0	3,005	12,396	1,231,671
COLFAX COUNTY	1,215	11,505	1,690	0	0	0	0	14,410
DE BACA COUNTY	35,377	0	11,087	0	0	0	0	46,464
DONA ANA COUNTY	1,143,833	0	0	50,393	0	0	0	1,194,226
EDDY COUNTY	1,411,180	135,019	44,163	43,714	0	0	0	1,634,076
GRANT COUNTY	292,472	885,243	0	0	0	0	0	1,177,715
GUADALUPE COUNTY	49,584	0	320	0	0	12,424	0	62,328
HARDING COUNTY	603	70,545	0	0	0	0	0	71,148
HIDALGO COUNTY	740,771	76,589	0	0	0	0	0	817,360
LEA COUNTY	430,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	430,094
LINCOLN COUNTY	517,259	398,775	0	0	0	0	0	916,034
LOS ALAMOS COUNT	0	30,180	0	6,483	0	0	0	36,663
LUNA COUNTY	746,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	746,547
MCKINLEY COUNTY	248,283	169,918	0	640	0	0	0	418,841
MORA COUNTY	7,561	104,072	0	721	0	0	0	112,354
OTERO COUNTY	929,578	469,497	0	84,906	0	0	0	1,483,981
QUAY COUNTY	819	0	0	0	0	0	0	819
RIO ARriba COUNT	560,720	1,411,829	25,317	0	0	3,368	0	2,001,234
ROOSEVELT COUNTY	7,706	0	0	0	0	0	3,231	10,937
SAN JUAN COUNTY	843,361	0	17,095	20,536	0	0	0	880,992
SAN MIGUEL COUNT	47,692	340,193	0	365	0	3,530	0	391,780
SANDOVAL COUNTY	547,416	400,755	0	25,428	0	2,289	0	975,888
SANTA FE COUNTY	72,155	250,577	0	826	0	2,689	0	326,247
SIERRA COUNTY	824,687	384,274	62,352	0	0	0	0	1,271,313
SOCORRO COUNTY	946,978	630,652	15,990	371	0	0	140	1,594,131
TAOS COUNTY	213,423	466,223	0	0	0	0	0	679,646
TORRANCE COUNTY	44,373	139,809	0	240	0	0	0	184,422
UNION COUNTY	758	57,534	0	680	0	0	0	58,972
VALENCIA COUNTY	408,967	300,960	0	1,040	0	0	0	710,967
TOTALS	12,859,101	8,997,801	178,014	236,876	0	27,305	15,767	22,314,864

OK

OKLAHOMA

LOCAL UNIT OF GOVERNMENT	BLM	FS	ENTITLEMENT LAND ACREAGE BR	NPS	ARMY	C OF E	F & W	TOTAL
ALFALFA COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	11,998	19,314	31,312
ATOKA COUNTY	1	0	788	0	0	0	0	789
BEAVER COUNTY	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	285
BECKHAM COUNTY	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
BLAINE COUNTY	471	0	0	0	0	10,340	0	10,811
BRYAN COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	27,171	0	27,171
CADDO COUNTY	61	0	7,358	0	0	0	0	7,419
CANADIAN COUNTY	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	267
CHEROKEE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	37,632	0	37,632
CHOCTAW COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	34,332	0	34,332
CIMARRON COUNTY	591	15,576	0	0	0	0	0	16,167
CLEVELAND COUNTY	484	0	9,788	0	0	0	0	10,272
COAL COUNTY	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
COMANCHE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,492	58,492
COTTON COUNTY	99	0	0	0	0	4,578	0	4,677
CREEK COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	23,814	0	23,814
CUSTER COUNTY	60	0	14,079	0	0	0	0	14,139
DEWEY COUNTY	384	0	0	0	0	9,274	0	9,658
ELLIS COUNTY	443	0	0	0	0	0	0	443
GRADY COUNTY	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
GREER COUNTY	76	0	5,005	0	0	0	0	5,081
HARMON COUNTY	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	166
HARPER COUNTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HASKELL COUNTY	1,212	0	0	0	0	34,901	0	36,113
JACKSON COUNTY	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
JEFFERSON COUNTY	248	0	0	0	0	10,288	0	10,536
JOHNSTON COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	27,343	0	27,343
KAY COUNTY	4	0	0	0	0	36,498	0	36,502
KINGFISHER COUNT	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
KIOWA COUNTY	146	0	17,169	0	0	0	0	17,315
LATIMER COUNTY	78	0	0	0	0	6,098	0	6,176
LE FLORE COUNTY	17	201,479	0	0	0	40,168	0	241,664
LOGAN COUNTY	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
LOVE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	18,272	0	18,272
MAJOR COUNTY	87	0	0	0	0	181	0	268
MARSHALL COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	61,133	0	61,133
MAYES COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	20,753	0	20,753
MCCURTAIN COUNTY	0	43,133	0	0	0	49,151	0	92,284
MCINTOSH COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	82,192	0	82,192
MURRAY COUNTY	0	0	6,991	2,121	0	0	0	9,112
MUSKOGEE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	21,275	0	21,275
NOBLE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOWATA COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	21,652	0	21,652
OKLAHOMA COUNTY	14	0	0	0	0	11	0	25
OKMULGEE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	0	4,210
OSAGE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	68,087	0	68,087
PAWNEE COUNTY	48	0	0	0	0	14,746	0	14,794
PAYNE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	36
PITTSBURG COUNTY	116	0	0	0	0	61,485	0	61,601

OK

OKLAHOMA

LOCAL UNIT OF GOVERNMENT	BLM	FS	ENTITLEMENT BR	LAND ACREAGE NPS	ARMY	C OF E	F & W	TOTAL
POTTAWATOMIE COU	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
PUSHMATAHA COUNT	1	0	0	0	0	24,446	0	24,447
ROGER MILLS COUN	108	30,724	0	0	0	0	0	30,832
ROGERS COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	31,194	0	31,194
SEQUOYAH COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	30,099	0	30,099
STEPHENS COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	6,246	0	6,246
TEXAS COUNTY	107	0	0	0	0	13,248	0	13,355
TILLMAN COUNTY	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	478
TULSA COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	5,131	0	5,131
WAGONER COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	47,905	0	47,905
WASHINGTON COUNT	0	0	0	0	0	13,605	0	13,605
WOODS COUNTY	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	485
WOODWARD COUNTY	120	0	0	0	0	8,080	0	8,200
TOTALS	7,161	290,912	61,178	2,121	0	917,573	77,806	1,356,751

TX

TEXAS

LOCAL UNIT OF GOVERNMENT	BLM	FS	ENTITLEMENT BR	LAND ACREAGE NPS	ARMY	C OF E	F & W	TOTAL
ANGELINA COUNTY	0	58,842	0	0	0	37,235	0	96,077
ARANSAS COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
BELL COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	38,088	0	38,088
BLANCO COUNTY	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40
BOSQUE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	16,840	0	16,840
BOWIE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	47,857	0	47,857
BRAZORIA COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
BREWSTER COUNTY	0	0	0	493,918	0	0	0	493,918
BURLESON COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	12,631	0	12,631
CAMERON COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27
CAMP COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	1,010	0	1,010
CASS COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	30,955	0	30,955
CHAMBERS COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	14,839	0	14,839
COLEMAN COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	3,025	0	3,025
COLLIN COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	37,147	0	37,147
COMAL COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	10,614	0	10,614
COMANCHE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	9,009	0	9,009
COOKE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	9,080	0	9,080
CORYELL COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	1,412	0	1,412
CULBERSON COUNTY	0	0	0	60,630	0	0	0	60,630
DALLAM COUNTY	0	77,413	0	0	0	0	0	77,413
DALLAS COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	8,157	0	8,157
DELTA COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	18,805	0	18,805
DENTON COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	40,774	0	40,774
EL PASO COUNTY	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	55
ELLIS COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	7,472	0	7,472
FANNIN COUNTY	0	17,796	0	0	0	0	0	17,796
FORT BEND COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	2,362	0	2,362
GALVESTON COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	2,489	0	2,489
GILLESPIE COUNTY	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	195
GRAY COUNTY	0	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	1,449
GRAYSON COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	50,722	0	50,722
HARDIN COUNTY	0	0	0	34,115	0	0	0	34,115
HARRIS COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	23,942	0	23,942
HARRISON COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	99
HEMPHILL COUNTY	0	576	0	0	0	0	0	576
HILL COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	38,144	0	38,144
HOPKINS COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	12,008	0	12,008
HOUSTON COUNTY	0	93,583	0	0	0	0	0	93,583
HUDSPETH COUNTY	0	0	0	17,297	0	0	0	17,297
HUTCHINSON COUNT	0	0	8,669	0	0	0	0	8,669
JACKSON COUNTY	0	0	16,964	0	0	0	0	16,964
JASPER COUNTY	0	19,797	0	3,594	0	26,590	0	49,981
JEFF DAVIS COUNT	0	0	0	460	0	0	0	460
JEFFERSON COUNTY	0	0	0	268	0	1,225	0	1,493
JOHNSON COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	451	0	451
KENEDY COUNTY	0	0	0	70,164	0	0	0	70,164
KING COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
KLEBERG COUNTY	0	0	0	23,373	0	0	0	23,373

TX

TEXAS

LOCAL UNIT OF GOVERNMENT	BLM	FS	ENTITLEMENT BR	LAND ACREAGE NPS	ARMY	C OF E	F & W	TOTAL
KNOX COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	3,937	0	3,937
LAMAR COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	19,266	0	19,266
LEE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	7,296	0	7,296
LIBERTY COUNTY	0	0	0	1,124	0	3,456	0	4,580
LIVE OAK COUNTY	0	0	16,273	0	0	0	0	16,273
MARION COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	23,378	0	23,378
MATAGORDA COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
MCLENNAN COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	11,013	0	11,013
MCMULLEN COUNTY	0	0	17,511	0	0	0	0	17,511
MONTAGUE COUNTY	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	61
MONTGOMERY COUNT	0	47,350	0	0	0	0	0	47,350
MOORE COUNTY	0	0	10,432	0	0	0	0	10,432
MORRIS COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	1,551	0	1,551
NACOGDOCHES COUN	0	9,542	0	0	0	17,216	0	26,758
NAVARRO COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	9,091	0	9,091
NEWTON COUNTY	0	1,579	0	0	0	0	0	1,579
NUECES COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	103
OCHILTREE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORANGE COUNTY	0	0	0	125	0	26	0	151
POLK COUNTY	0	0	0	15,119	0	0	0	15,119
POTTER COUNTY	0	0	20,419	93	0	0	0	20,512
SABINE COUNTY	0	114,498	0	0	0	9,626	0	124,124
SAN AUGUSTINE CO	0	71,115	0	0	0	36,323	0	107,438
SAN JACINTO COUN	0	59,590	0	0	0	0	0	59,590
SHELBY COUNTY	0	67,762	0	0	0	0	0	67,762
TARRANT COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	14,701	0	14,701
TOM GREEN COUNTY	0	0	8,492	0	0	17,839	0	26,331
TRINITY COUNTY	0	67,914	0	0	0	0	0	67,914
TYLER COUNTY	0	0	0	10,939	0	9,173	0	20,112
UPSHUR COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	3,037	0	3,037
VAL VERDE COUNTY	0	0	0	57,292	0	0	0	57,292
WALKER COUNTY	0	53,461	0	0	0	0	0	53,461
WASHINGTON COUNT	0	0	0	0	0	10,133	0	10,133
WILLACY COUNTY	0	0	0	5,120	0	0	0	5,120
WILLIAMSON COUNT	0	0	0	0	0	18,891	0	18,891
WISE COUNTY	0	20,259	0	0	0	0	0	20,259
TOTALS	0	782,587	98,760	793,921	0	719,265	0	2,394,533

Public Lands Under the Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management, 1981, New Mexico

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACRES OF PUBLIC LAND</u>
Bernalillo.....	16,009
Catron.....	593,742
Chaves.....	1,175,938
Colfax.....	1,215
De Baca.....	35,377
Dona Ana.....	1,143,833
Eddy.....	1,411,180
Grant.....	292,472
Guadalupe.....	49,584
Harding.....	603
Hidalgo.....	740,771
Lea.....	430,094
Lincoln.....	517,259
Los Alamos.....	0
Luna.....	746,547
McKinley.....	248,283
Mora.....	7,561
Otero.....	929,578
Quay.....	819
Rio Arriba.....	560,720
Roosevelt.....	7,706
San Juan.....	843,361
San Miguel.....	47,692
Sandoval.....	547,416
Santa Fe.....	72,155
Sierra.....	824,687
Socorro.....	946,978
Taos.....	213,423
Torrance.....	44,373
Union.....	758
Valencia.....	408,967
 TOTAL	 12,859,101

NOTE: The Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico also has jurisdiction of the mineral estate in Texas on those lands managed by the Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, Corps of Engineers, Fish & Wildlife Service and U. S. military reservations. These agencies have jurisdiction of approximately 4.3 million surface acres.

Cibola County is not included above because the county came into existence in June 1981. Public lands under the jurisdiction of BLM for FY 1982 has Valencia County with 31,836 acres and Cibola with 387,087.

Public Lands Under the Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management, 1981, Oklahoma

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACRES OF PUBLIC LAND</u>
Atoka.....	1
Beaver.....	285
Beckham.....	107
Blaine.....	471
Caddo.....	61
Canadian.....	267
Cimarron.....	591
Cleveland.....	484
Coal.....	41
Cotton.....	99
Custer.....	60
Dewey.....	384
Ellis.....	443
Grady.....	30
Greer.....	76
Harmon.....	166
Harper.....	1
Haskell.....	1,212
Jackson.....	64
Jefferson.....	248
Kay.....	4
Kingfisher.....	200
Kiowa.....	146
Latimer.....	78
Le Flore.....	17
Logan.....	32
Major.....	87
Oklahoma.....	14
Pawnee.....	48
Pittsburg.....	116
Pottawatomie.....	29
Pushmataha.....	1
Roger Mills.....	108
Texas.....	107
Tillman.....	478
Woods.....	485
Woodward.....	120
TOTAL	7,110

- AUM - Animal Unit Month, a unit of measure which is the amount of forage required to maintain one cow or five sheep for one month.
- Authorized Active Use - Use of rangeland authorized by grazing permit or license.
- Authorized Nonuse - Nonuse of the rangeland which is authorized for conservation or other reasons.
- Free Use - Small, subsistence livestock grazing use for which no fee is charged.
- Crossing Permit - Authorization to cross public land with livestock.
- Exchange of Use - An agreement with a rancher having control over non-federal lands interspersed and normally grazed in conjunction with the surrounding federal land.
- Regular Operator - A rancher who pays an annual fee for livestock grazing.
- Free Use Operator - A rancher who doesn't pay an annual fee for livestock grazing.
- Crossing Operator - A person holding a permit which allows him to drive or herd his livestock across public land.
- Term Permit - A long term, generally 10 years, permit for livestock grazing.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - NEW MEXICO

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses (Number) (AUMs)		Sheep and Goats (Number) (AUMs)	
Authorized Nonuse	C H	65,875 63	339,148 457	10,025 6,850
Authorized Active Use	C H	184,615 2,499	1,358,943 24,665	131,580 184,408
Free Use Licenses		516 320	4,365 3,365	5,056 11,245
Crossing Permits		454	62	1,086 19
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C H	185,585 2,819	1,363,370 28,030	137,722 195,672
Exchange of Use	C H	470 2	1,850 24	471 185
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C H	186,055 2,821	1,365,220 28,054	138,193 195,857
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 326,126				
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 1,587,072				
Estimated grazing capacity in AUMs of federal range available for:				
Livestock: 1,890,562 Big Game: 149,536				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of nonfederal land administered by agreement: 891				
Type of Operator	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total
Regular	C H	2,070 12	142	2,224
Free Use	C H	89 9	168	266
Crossing	C H	894 16	211	1,121
TOTAL	C H	3,053 37	521	3,611
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	C H	18 1	2	21
Number of Term Permits		1,547	203	1,750

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - ROSWELL DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses		Sheep and Goats	
	(Number)	(AUMs)	(Number)	(AUMs)
Authorized Nonuse	C 41,176 H 0	182,152 0	2,453	884
Authorized Active Use	C 67,530 H	479,206	86,675	114,348
Free Use Licenses	0	0	0	0
Crossing Permits	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C 67,530 H 777	479,206 5,392	86,675	114,348
Exchange of Use	C 15 H 0	72 0	0	0
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C 67,545 H 777	479,278 5,392	86,675	114,348
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed:154,982				
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock:598,946				
Estimated grazing capacity in AUMs of federal range available for:				
Livestock:724,980 Big Game:14,499				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of nonfederal land administered by agreement: 72				
Type of Operator	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total
Regular	C 575 H 2		85	662
Free Use	0		0	0
Crossing	0		0	0
TOTAL	577		85	662
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	C 1 H 0		0	1
Number of Term Permits	578		85	663

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - LAS CRUCES DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses		Sheep and Goats	
		(Number) (AUMs)	(Number) (AUMs)	
Authorized Nonuse	C H	9,344 0	61,679 0	0 0
Authorized Active Use	C H	50,301 738	486,371 8,133	17,150 23,868
Free Use Licenses		0	0	0 0
Crossing Permits		0	0	0 0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C H	50,301 738	486,371 8,133	17,150 23,868
Exchange of Use	C H	4 0	42 0	0 0
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C H	50,305 738	486,413 8,133	17,150 23,868
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 68,189				
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 518,372				
Estimated grazing capacity in AUMs of federal range available for: Livestock: 592,430 Big Game: 84,325				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of nonfederal land administered by agreement: 0				
Type of Operator	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total
Regular	C H	370 0	14	384
Free Use		0	0	0
Crossing		0	0	0
TOTAL		370	14	384
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	C H	1 0	0	2
Number of Term Permits		370	14	384

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - SOCORRO DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses		Sheep and Goats	
	(Number)	(AUMs)	(Number)	(AUMs)
Authorized Nonuse	C 4,411 H 38	40,324 280	0	0
Authorized Active Use	C 27,738 H 327	237,049 4,395	0	0
Free Use Licenses	0	0	0	0
Crossing Permits	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C 27,738 H 327	237,049 4,395	0	0
Exchange of Use	C 14 H 0	168 0	0	0
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C 27,752 H 327	237,217 4,395	0	0
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 28,065				
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 241,444				
Estimated grazing capacity in AUMs of federal range available for:				
Livestock: 283,706 Big Game: 13,000				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of nonfederal land administered by agreement: 200				
Type of Operator	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total
Regular	C 320 H 3		0	323
Free Use	0		0	0
Crossing	0		0	0
TOTAL	C 320 H 3		0	323
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	C 2 H 0		0	2
Number of Term Permits	323		0	323

MINERAL LEASES ISSUED - NEW MEXICO - FISCAL YEAR 1981
(10/1/80 - 9/30/81)

	Leases	Acreage	Filings
OIL AND GAS			
Noncompetitive	1,317	2,742,956.13	2,058
Simultaneous	805	859,212.57	482,296
Competitive	144	38,747.36	614
TOTAL Oil & Gas	2,266	3,640,916.06	484,968
GEOTHERMAL			
Noncompetitive	4	7,968.81	17
Competitive	0	0	0
TOTAL Geothermal	4	7,968.81	17
GRAND TOTAL	2,270	3,648,884.87	484,985

MINERAL LEASES ISSUED - OKLAHOMA - FISCAL YEAR 1981

	Leases	Acreage	Filings
OIL AND GAS			
Noncompetitive	97	61,666.01	1,160
Simultaneous	24	3,043.33	17,273
Competitive	36	2,213.41	167
TOTAL Oil & Gas	157	66,922.75	18,600

MINERAL LEASES ISSUED - TEXAS - FISCAL YEAR 1981

	Leases	Acreage	Filings
OIL AND GAS			
Noncompetitive	12	14,107.22	2,123
Simultaneous	12	9,349.55	5,037
Competitive	8	2,741.69	16
TOTAL Oil & Gas	32	26,198.46	7,176

TOTAL LEASES - NEW MEXICO - OKLAHOMA - TEXAS - FISCAL YEAR 1981

	Leases	Acreage
OIL AND GAS	2,455	3,742,006.08
GEOTHERMAL	4	7,968.81
GRAND TOTAL	2,459	3,749,974.89

CURRENT MINERAL LEASES

<u>NEW MEXICO</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
Oil and Gas.....	18,398	15,422,860.74
Geothermal.....	146	212,615.51
Coal.....	29	44,760.97
Potassium.....	126	166,979.02
Hardrock.....	2	608.10

OKLAHOMA

Oil and Gas.....	3,421	557,049.28
Coal.....	45	73,128.49
Asphalt.....	1	480.00

TEXAS

Oil and Gas.....	392	300,319.12
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GRAND TOTAL -- NM, OK & TX	22,560	16,798,801.10
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Mineral leasing and disposition is authorized by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.

COAL LEASES

Leasing federal coal for development is authorized by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended. This act set up procedures for the orderly development of coal with a royalty payment to the government based upon production.

<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>New Mexico</u>	<u>Oklahoma</u>	<u>Texas</u>
Coal Leases	29	45	0
Acreage Under Lease	44,760.97	73,128.49	0
Preference Applications			
Pending	26	3	0
Competitive Applications			
Pending	2	4	2

OIL AND GAS LEASING - EIGHT MOST ACTIVE COUNTIES IN NEW MEXICO

County	Non-Producing Number of Leases	Acreage
Chaves	1,979	1,640,236.75
Lea	1,408	527,073.75
Eddy	2,464	1,110,153.27
San Juan	730	455,060.60
McKinley	494	522,909.81
Rio Arriba	375	191,667.67
Sandoval	720	595,225.76
Roosevelt	411	137,402.60
TOTAL	8,581	5,179,730.21

County	Number of Producing Leases	Acreage
Chaves	298	201,694.15
Eddy	1,672	798,279.17
Lea	883	382,101.89
McKinley	39	11,603.94
Rio Arriba	925	893,760.59
Roosevelt	99	55,956.80
Sandoval	87	76,296.59
San Juan	1,448	987,224.14
TOTAL	5,451	3,406,917.28

Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management (1981) (in acres)
ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Land			Reserved Lands		Total
	Within Grazing Districts	Outside Grazing Districts	Total	LU	Other	
Bernalillo	6,158	9,851	16,009	0	0	16,009
Colfax	0	1,215	1,215	0	0	1,215
Harding	0	603	603	0	0	603
McKinley	24,013	224,270	248,283	0	0	248,283
Mora	0	7,561	7,561	0	0	7,561
Rio Arriba	487,631	32,277	519,908	23,616	17,196	560,720
Sandoval	354,217	9,144	363,361	161,191	22,864	547,416
San Juan	644,133	198,633	842,766	0	1,595	843,361
San Miguel	0	47,692	47,692	0	0	47,692
Santa Fe	58,293	12,040	70,333	0	1,822	72,155
Taos	184,164	29,259	213,423	0	0	213,423
Torrance	0	43,613	43,613	0	0	43,613
Union	0	741	741	0	17	758
TOTAL	1,758,609	616,899	2,375,508	184,807	43,494	2,603,809

Additionally the Albuquerque District has the responsibility for management of public land resources in Oklahoma.

Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management (1981) (in acres)
SOCORRO DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Land			Reserved Lands		Total
	Within Grazing Districts	Outside Grazing Districts	Total	LU	Other	
Catron	572,393	21,349	593,742	0	0	593,742
Socorro	759,054	187,924	946,978	0	0	946,978
Torrance	0	760	760	0	0	760
Valencia	21,088	9,518	30,606	0	1,230	31,836
Cibola	340,448	46,639	387,087	0	0	387,087
TOTAL	1,692,983	266,190	1,959,173	0	1,230	1,960,403

LU Lands - Those lands purchased by the Federal government in the 1930's and administered by the BLM.

Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management (1981) (in acres)
LAS CRUCES DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Land			Reserved Lands		
	Within Grazing Districts	Outside Grazing Districts	Total	LU	Other	Total
Dona Ana	1,112,155	0	1,112,155	2,870	28,808	1,143,833
Grant	150,380	65,893	216,273	0	76,199	292,472
Hidalgo	605,590	78,370	683,960	640	56,171	740,771
Luna	631,276	36,909	668,185	0	78,362	746,547
Otero	904,115	14,012	918,127	0	11,451	929,578
Sierra	733,064	27,409	760,473	0	64,214	824,687
TOTAL	4,136,580	222,593	4,359,173	3,510	315,205	4,677,888
Lands administered by BLM ARIZONA	104,994	422	105,416	0	15,815	121,321

Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management (1981) (in acres)
ROSWELL DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Land			Reserved Lands		
	Within Grazing Districts	Outside Grazing Districts	Total	LU	Other	Total
Chaves	1,072,090	103,848	1,175,938	0	0	1,175,938
De Baca	80	35,297	35,377	0	0	35,377
Eddy	1,395,582	560	1,396,142	12,854	2,184	1,411,180
Guadalupe	0	49,584	49,584	0	0	49,584
Lea	355,587	74,427	430,014	0	80	430,094
Lincoln	357,768	158,858	516,626	0	633	517,259
Quay	0	440	440	0	379	819
Roosevelt	0	7,706	7,706	0	0	7,706
TOTAL	3,181,107	430,720	3,611,827	12,854	3,276	3,627,957

LU Lands - Those lands purchased by the federal government in the 1930's and administered by the BLM.

Land Disposal and Use Authorization 1981 - NM

<u>Sales</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Price</u>
Color-of-Title	4	12.41	\$16.60
<u>Other</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Price</u>
Private Exchange	2	358.43	-----
Small Holding Claims	2	19.35	-----
<u>Leases</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Price</u>
Airport	6	1104.75	60.00
Water Well	1	40.00	150.00
R&PP*	76	8418.00	2492.00
Occupancy	3	17.32	1183.00
<u>Other</u>			
Rights-of-Way Permits Approved FY 1981**	1372		

* The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926 authorized transfer by sale or lease, tracts of public use by governmental units or certain non-profit organizations. Typical uses are parks, recreation sites, and sanitary land fills.

16 to cities, 6 to villages, 1 to military, 41 to County Commissions, 2 to non-profit organizations, 2 to school districts, 3 to state, 5 church.

** Includes 431 cases closed by Roswell District.

Sale - Outright transfer of title from the Federal Government for a fee.

Lease - A temporary lease from the Federal Government requiring an annual rental fee.

WILDLIFE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS
NEW MEXICO

The primary game species inhabiting New Mexico public lands are mule deer, antelope, ibex, barbary sheep, furbearers and various upland game birds. Estimated populations and recreational use of the public lands for hunting, are based on 1981 information as follows:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>HARVEST</u>	<u>RECREATION USE DAYS</u>
Mule deer	28,000	3,100	55,800
White-tailed deer	300	30	540
Elk	825	50	800
Desert bighorn sheep	50	No harvest	None
Barbary sheep	595	75	1,050
Antelope	5,380	470	1,410
Pecarry	800	80	800
Ibex	500	85	765
Turkey	200	25	500
Upland game birds	unknown	250,000	82,500
Furbearers	unknown	3,300	13,200

NOTE: Recreation Use Day----- A measure of recreation use. This is an aggregation of 12 visitor hours. A visitor hour is the presence of one or more persons on lands or water for recreation purposes for continuous, intermittent or simultaneous periods aggregating 60 minutes.

Summary of wildlife habitat on BLM administered lands in New Mexico.
(All are estimates from 1981 information).

<u>Type of Habitat</u>	<u>Area</u>
Terrestrial	12,900,000 Acres
Riparian	17,500 Acres
Wetlands	6,500 Acres
Perennial streams	176 Miles
Intermittant streams	23 Miles
Lakes & ponds	680 Surface acres
Reservoirs	2,509 Surface acres

Estimates of habitat improvement and maintenance acreage through wildlife projects completed in 1981 on public lands.

<u>Improved</u>	<u>Maintained</u>
111,555 acres	68,875 acres

RECEIPTS - MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES

Sources	FY 81 (Oct. 1980 to Sept. 1981)		FY 80 (Oct. 1979 to Sept. 1980)	
	New Mexico	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Oklahoma
Mineral Leases & Permits	\$257,544,116	4,476,874	\$210,525,756	\$5,429,597
Grazing Fees	3,729,694	693	3,507,000	800
Sale of Land and Timber	238,781	-0-	238,781	-0-
Other - Receipts, Fees, etc.	6,104,476	1,615,175	4,194,226	16,120
Total	\$267,617,067	6,092,742	\$218,430,886	\$5,446,517

Distribution of the receipts from BLM resource management is set by the various laws, i.e., the Mineral Leasing Act, Taylor Grazing Act, etc. This division is as follows:

Receipts from:	To State & Counties	U.S. Treas. General Fund	Reclamation & Range Betterment Funds
Leaseable Minerals (oil, gas, potash, etc.)..	50.00%	10.00%	40.00%
Sale of Timber and Lands.....	5.00	-	95.00
Grazing Leases.....	50.00	-	50.00
Grazing Permits and Licenses.....	12.50	37.50	50.00
Receipts from LU Lands.....	25.00	25.00	50.00

ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES

Fiscal Year 1981			Fiscal Year 1980	
Source	New Mexico	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Oklahoma
Mineral Leasing	\$128,118,909	\$1,486,915	\$105,730,604	\$1,594,488
In Lieu of Taxes	9,797,851	740,527	9,589,751	784,538
Other Sources	668,582	11,112	657,344	11,112
TOTAL	\$138,585,341	\$2,238,554	\$115,977,699	\$2,390,138

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P.O. BOX 25047
DENVER, CO 80225

BORROWER'S CARD

HD 243 .N6 L36 1982

Bureau of Land Management in
New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

BORROWER	OFFICE	DATE RETURNED

(Continued on reverse)

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Bureau of Land Management
New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

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